

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Six Months.....3 00
Three Months.....1 50
One Month.....50
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Lincoln's Soldiers.

This is the low-flung clap-trap of Secession organs. So men mustered under stars and stripes have been Polk's soldiers, Buchanan's soldiers, &c. There is a natural instinct toward royalty in this Disunion party. The usurper, Jeff. Davis, who is, by the grace of God, sovereign over the Southern Confederacy, is the owner of the men and the property of his subjects. All government, in Secession noggins, is concentrated in the Executive. They fled from the United States because, according to their notions, Lincoln was the Government. It was Lincoln's Government, Lincoln's army, Lincoln's—it's all Lincoln's. We admire how two Senators and one Representative from this State, considering everything Lincoln's, still go to Washington and clutch at Lincoln's gold. Secession editors long held on pap, and postmasters still grab Lincoln's gold and curse Lincoln.

This idea that the President is the Government, is the ruling one with all Secessionists. Their conceptions can't rise any higher. When they found, at Charleston, that they couldn't get the Government, they deserted, and got the people to make one, and inaugurate them as its rulers and owners. They have succeeded. Jeff. Davis & Co. own the Southern Confederacy, and can dispose of it at their discretion—people, property and all. These men were devoted to the Union as long as they could own it; but the moment it was out of grasp of their vaulting ambition, it was a despotism. They froth and rave before the people, as if the people had any interest in sustaining them; as if the people were too stupid to see that it is the old quarrel that the *outs* always have with the *ins*, grown into anarchy and blood—all to be sustained for the sake of men that want power and pelf. They may cry Lincoln's troops, and make mouths at their betters—native-born Kentuckians; but the people of Kentucky are about as little likely to be humbugged with names as any people in the world. The Secessionists can entertain themselves with making ugly mouths and calling unpopular names, to their heart's content. These expedients are the usual resort of the demagogue, who has just craft enough for such expedients. The present contest is rather serious to be affected by such expedients. This Union belongs to Kentucky; she has part interest in it; it is her inheritance; and the troops are her's, not Lincoln's. If the Secessionists want to leave it, let them be off as far South as they please; but Kentucky stays where she is.

An Irishman who had fallen from a second story window was badly hurt. A friend was consoling him on the misfortune of falling so far. "Faith," said Pat, "the fall didn't hurt me at all, at all; it was the stopping at the ground that hurt." It is just so with this irrepressible party. War, war, they cry; we can't have peace. As long as outrages on their part could go on; as long as Kentucky's property could be seized at discretion by Tennessee; as long as herable of a camp could make raids into this State and take arms and men; as long as peaceable citizens of Kentucky can be driven from their home and property; as long, in short, as Kentucky law can be trampled under foot, and their higher law substituted for it, all's well; it is just the neutrality they want. If that neutrality is stopped, the State is undone. They have been guilty of a score of acts of war upon Kentucky, and as long as Kentucky would tamely submit to it, it was all right. It is pulling a State to all that that hurts. They begin to apprehend that they will not be permitted to fall much further, before they strike the ground, and they quail at the prospect. Nowhere have Union men in this Commonwealth disturbed the persons or property of Secessionists. Here in this city, where they have not one-seventh of the voting population, they have lived as securely as if they had the largest majority. So it has been all over the State. They have not been able to invent a plausible lie to the contrary. The law has been carefully observed by Union men, and every man's rights respected. Not so on the other hand. Scarce a day passes without news of outrages being committed by Secessionists on peaceful citizens of this Commonwealth. If they see any preparation to put a stop to this, they shriek out, neutrality! According to their custom, and the custom of their school, they have a Divine right to make war on other people; if any symptoms of resistance, then the innocent creatures shriek out, peace! peace! Tennessee has been guilty of half a dozen acts of war, which independent nations would have accepted as declarations of war. The Secessionists have been guilty of deeds that the law denounces as felony; but Kentucky has forborne up to this day. These things must stop, and stop right now. They can't fall any further without striking the ground. All Kentucky are disposed to let them down

as easily as possible; but the law must be obeyed, and the voice of this State respected; and it would be better done peacefully. The Secessionists have it all in their own hands. All they have to do is to obey the law. We think there is virtue enough in Kentucky to enforce obedience to law.

The alien law of the Confederate States is one of the most despotic ever enacted. The banishment of the Tyrolese by Austria, and of the Moors from Spain, was not more despotic than this act of the Confederates against all who do not proclaim their loyalty to the usurpation. The people of this country are going through the fire. These are war measures, and will last as long as the danger lasts. The President is armed with despotic power over aliens, and he can consider any one an alien who questions his infallibility. If the country would come out purified, it would be tolerated; but, alas! this is but the old story. In the same way liberty has passed away from those who have gone before us. These are not mere remedies for a disease; they are only the beginning of a new normal condition. The reign of despotism will not end. We have passed the artificial state of freedom, and are falling into the common natural condition of slavery to kings. This is the end of Secession.

A correspondent, who signs his communication "Union and Peace," after complimenting our paper as "the wisest and most just," puts a question that must engage the mind of every reflecting citizen. He says that a feeling seems to pervade the community that "we are on the verge of civil war, and yet both parties, holding as they do, are perfectly agreed upon one point. Each declares, positively, that it is for the neutrality of Kentucky, and is intent on the preservation of public peace," and then he asks if each is equally insincere, and as is charged, is seeking to bring about what they pretend to disclaim. It is to be lamented that intertemporal action and vituperation by each side, tend to divide, rather than unite, the people in Kentucky, when all should be a unit. We believe that a great majority of the people are for peace, and dissensions only arise as to the means by which it is to be secured. The new-fangled peace party, however, seems to us to lead wholly and solely to prevent what they pretend to seek. Their threats of violence, and the accompanying acts of violence, estrange from them all who really want peace. They are willing to accept peace only on their own terms. No compromise appears to be satisfactory.

To secure peace, the means, the basis for such action should be declared. The peace party require the Union men to lay down their arms, to break up their camps, to cease to receive arms from the only place where they could be obtained—in short, to give up everything that would render that peace secure. On the other hand, they insist that the State Guard, whose violent secession proclivities are so well known, should be fully armed and equipped.

The question arises, would it be right to arm one and not the other? Would it be right to arm both, when they may be brought into hostile collision? or would it be safe to the State to disarm both, and leave our border unprotected with 15,000 Tennesseeans, armed and equipped, to penetrate into the State, seize our town, lay waste our fields, and sack our cities?

This last would most assuredly be folly—or rather crime. The arms of Kentucky have already been seized in the southern part of the State. Every day brings intelligence of some new aggression. But yesterday we were told of a citizen, Mr. Hoblitzel, who was kidnapped at Elizabethtown, and an attempt made to convey him to the Southern Confederacy. He attempted to escape, and it is believed he was killed. About a week before, several persons were seized by a company under Capt. Phil. Lee, in Kentucky, one of them severely wounded, and carried to Camp Boone, in Tennessee. We might cite other facts, but these are quite sufficient to show that safety to the State requires a military force; that the State must be armed. We do not notice these to arouse the ill-feelings of any party. We wish the acts to be considered as by Kentuckians, not party men. There have been domestic disturbances in southern Kentucky that may, though we trust not, require an armed force.

Would it be right to arm both when one is composed entirely of a party who justify all these acts of aggression cited above? Would not that rather tend to increase than mitigate the evil? It would then not only be Tennesseeans, but Kentuckians, brought into collision, and peace would give place to most desperate war. Would it do to arm the State Guard alone? Does not that present the same difficulty in a still worse shape? Then would not Union men suffer not only from attacks by Tennesseeans, but also from their own citizens? Will it do to arm the Union men, as Union men, alone? We have no desire to see this done, although we believe, indeed we may say we know, both from the past and from the present professions, that nothing would be done with which any citizen could find fault. The true plan and compromise which suggests itself to us would be to reorganize the whole State militia, Home Guards and

State Guards, taking such care in the selection of officers as would guarantee that the orders of the State would be obeyed, the rights of every citizen secured, and our State assume a position that would make these hostile demonstrations of Tennessee cease. We have discussed this question, although it may seem irrelevant as an answer. It is the all-important question, upon which peace turns, and the compromise seems to us fair. The Legislature will, however, be in session next week, and they can best determine what should be done, as there will be men there from every part of the State, and together they will be able to suggest such a course as will be best.

As to the questions put by our correspondent:

Would it not be better that vituperation and abuse should mutually cease? That each should accord to the other some public and private virtue, and cease to taunt and vilify each other, as if our noble Commonwealth was composed of ruffians and cut-throats only? Had they not better, in courtesy and good faith, work earnestly for the blessed end they both profess to have in view—neutrality and peace?

We answer, most emphatically, in the affirmative, if it is possible. But, when acts and utterances are committed and made that can only, in order to warn our fellow-citizens, be characterized in severe language, our correspondent would doubtless himself not hesitate to denounce them, and we perhaps as well as others have used it. This, however, should be always avoided when possible, and we believe it can be always wholly avoided by a little respect, such as all should have for fellow-Kentuckians. We have never indulged in it unless it was imperatively demanded, and certainly have no harsh feelings toward any individual because he may belong to a different political party from our own.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.—Yesterday there was a scene at the Nashville Depot, sufficiently surprising to attract all idlers. A number of persons who believed that the non-intercourse act would speedily take effect, had collected their provisions, to be shipped towards the Southern part of the State. This might comprise some twenty or thirty dray loads. In addition to that, were the speculators, for there are men in and about Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Cincinnati, who are making rapid fortunes by smuggling, swearing false oaths, and all of the other means, fair and unfair, by which smuggling is carried on. Drays, black drivers with long whips, singing amidst the tumult, and laughing at the universal fun, and white drivers, swearing and pushing forward, were formed

"In ranks and squadrons, and right forms of war."

Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth, was perfectly blocked, not blockaded. Ninth street, nearly up to Tenth, was filled in the same way. Tenth street was filled in the same way.

In the full tide of a prosperous season, with the road perfectly open, there never were such shipments as took place yesterday. Bacon, coffee, pork, beef—everything possible and impossible, and unexpected—from a lady's gloves to terra cotta, for a church in Tennessee.

The Cincinnati papers take exceptions to our blockade. The jolliest part of the joke is, that Cincinnati and Cincinnati indorse send, we do believe, the greater part of their provisions, and furnish the most per-

manent. The blockade, in fact, works evil and not good. An honest planter, who really wishes supplies for his negroes, cannot go through the necessary amount of swearing; but a speculator, with a conscience that couldn't be spoken of without violating good manners, ships, trades, speculates, swears, and lies until the air is blue with oaths, and sends goods South. The Custom House Officer ought to be on the Tennessee line, to effect anything. Here, no doubt, he is cheated continually.

We publish in another column the report of Captain Fred. R. Steele, commanding a battalion in the Springfield battle. It will be seen that he speaks in the highest terms of Captain C. C. Gilbert, of the First Infantry. Captain Gilbert, although a native of Ohio, has always spent the most of his time, when on furlough, in Kentucky, and as far as a regular soldier's domicile might be considered in any State, he was in this. Captain Gilbert was wounded in the battle, and has spent the last few weeks in this city, at his father-in-law's, Mr. Tracy, recovering from his wounds. Captain Gilbert has been ten years in the service, and has held different responsible positions with great credit. It will be seen that he is spoken of very highly by his commanding officer.

The forces now protecting Jefferson City, Mo., are the Iowa Fifth, Col. Whitington; the Illinois Twenty-fifth, Col. Coler; Col. Marshall's First Illinois, cavalry; three regiments of Home Guards, under Cols. Richardson, Johnston and McClurg; an Irish regiment, under Col. Mulligan; the entire force being probably about 3,000 men. A park of artillery and another regiment are expected.

A keg of powder was placed on the railroad train by the Secessionists on the Rolla and St. Louis Railroad, near Dillon, and fired by Confederates. One man, Benj. Smith, was wounded.

The New Orleans Crescent handles the Ohio "peace party" without gloves. It expresses that contempt which the Northern peace party actually deserves. It is not really worth anything more than that kind of treatment. One party has the spoils, and the other wants them. The "peace party," however, is not the Democratic party. It is a battle of officeholders and ex-officeholders in that State. We have not spoken as openly as the New Orleans papers have, out of a delicate and sensitive regard for the name which disappointed Black Republicans have assumed—that of Democrats. We leave them, however, to the Crescent:

A USELESS CONTEST.—We do not see what occasion there is for putting forward an opposition ticket to the Black Republicans in the State of Ohio, as we see has been done. If there is any material difference between the two parties, we have yet to discover it. The Opposition, it is true, call themselves the "peace party," but it is a perversion of the word. We have read the letter of acceptance of their candidate for Governor, and it breathes nothing but a spirit of determined and venomous hostility to the Southern Confederacy.

Thus, Mr. Jewett, the nominee for Governor, repeats all the disgusting slangs, and all the monstrous lies about the "rebels" that daily grace the columns of the New York Tribune. He says that the "rebellion" in the South is the work of the leaders, and not of "the great body of the people." He falsely ascribes to us a purpose to humiliate the Northern flag and overawe the Northern Government. He accuses us of robbery and fraud. He announces that he has no compromises to make with us, and "no terms to offer, other than unconditional submission."

Probably it would be as well for Mr. Jewett to wait until we express a desire for a "compromise," before he volunteers his determination that he has none to make. Probably he had better wait until we ask for "terms," before he professes that he has "none to offer." If the Northern people suppose we are fighting for compromise or terms, they had as well get rid of that little delusion at once. We are fighting for independence and a separate nationality. If we were allowed to dictate our own terms for a further Union with the North, we would scorn and spurn the proposal.

The correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Cairo, says that five of the cavalry belonging to Captain Burrell's company made an excursion five miles from Charleston, when they were attacked by a company of Confederate cavalry and compelled to fly. Two of them succeeded in making their escape with horses unharmed. Two others had their horses wounded, and were compelled to leave them—one threw himself into a cornfield and eluded the enemy. The other was hotly pursued, and, stripping off all his clothes except shirt and drawers, swam a small lake, and came into camp in rather an undress uniform. The other of the five has undoubtedly been taken.

Milton R. Dixon, Quartermaster of the 12th Indiana regiment, who some time ago was charged by Gov. Morton with embezzlement, has had an investigation, and has been honorably acquitted.

THE EXPENSES OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.—The cost of conveying a regiment, with all its appurtenances, horses, wagons, and baggage, from Boston to Washington, is about \$10,000.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A man named Smith was killed at Palestine, Ill., on Saturday last, by James Fitts, who immediately gave himself up, and, after examination, was acquitted.

Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, has consented to deliver an eulogy on Senator Douglas. The time of delivery will be early in September.

A citizen of Lexington, Mo., who returned to St. Louis on Wednesday, says the Confederates are overrunning Lafayette, Ray, and the counties adjoining.

Gen. Lane has reached Fort Scott, Kansas, with 2,300 men. He is fortifying, and considered everything perfectly safe in that neighborhood.

Jno. C. Walker, of Laporte, has been appointed Colonel of the Irish regiment, in Indiana.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday says:

THE WAR TROUBLES.—Every day brings to this city a large number of wagons containing the personal effects of families driven from the Southwestern part of the State by the Secessionists. Some of our streets are filled with them. As may be supposed, they are not of the wealthier class, but they have, nevertheless, been driven from their homes, and are wanderers who expect to find a resting place in Illinois or Indiana. Many of them have left behind their comfortable dwelling places, good farms and orchards—the latter, however, despoiled of all their products by the invaders of our soil. In one case, an old man who had resided in the State for forty years, was fleeing for his life, after witnessing the destruction of a valuable portion of his property. A good many persons are taking up their residence here, waiting for the return of calmer times, and that neighborly feeling which used to prevail before Secession destroyed all social and friendly intercourse. The Southwest has been rendered a barren waste, and faithful citizens made outcasts from the State, and Gov. Jackson is, and ought to be, held responsible for this disresembling condition of things.

Commissioner Barrett being absent from Washington on leave, the Chief Clerk of the bureau, Hon. Wm. Helmick, has been appointed by the President as Acting Commissioner of Pensions, to serve until Mr. B.'s return.

If a man would keep both integrity and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt. Dr. Franklin says: "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

(For the Sunday Louisville Democrat.)

WOODLAND.

BY WILL S. HAYS.

Dear Woodland! Farewell! I must leave thee in sorrow—
Thou sad heart of mine feels a lonely regret—
I part with dear friends—I must leave thee to-morrow,
But time can ne'er teach my fond heart to forget.
I will look back to thee, one of Earth's purest treasures,
Wherever I wander, o'er life's stormy sea—
I will weep when I think of the joys and the pleasures—
The friends of my life, that have mingled with me.

Oh! may those dear friends ne'er let sorrow ensnare them;
May happiness crown them, wherever they be;
Oh! spare them, Grim Death, they were all friends to me.

Wherever through life they are, each of them, driven—
Oh! watch and protect them wherever they rove—
And, when tired of earth, may they all meet in Heaven.
For that is a place where there's nothing but love.

The summer of life I have spent in thy bower—
A life that I feel has been mine to enjoy—
Oh! when I did roam, 'mid thy hills and thy flowers
God never settled down on a happier boy.

We must part, yet to love thee shall be my endeavor—
Ah! why do these tears in my bright eyes remain?
It may be part, still it may be forever—
I may never be with thee, sweet Woodland, again.

Oh! how can I leave thee, thou deep tangled Wildwood.
To wonder alone, down thy rapids stream?

It's hard that I part with the scenes of my childhood,
While the future seems dark, and the past a sweet dream.

Igo but remember, forget thee—no, never!
My heart and my soul I am leaving with thee;

It may be dear, friends that we're parting forever;

Oh! Woodland! farewell! Dear friends, think of me.

Woodland, August 27, 1861.

Important Correspondence.

DANVILLE, KY., Aug. 28, 1861.

Capt. Wm. Nelson, Commanding at Camp Dick Robinson:

DEAR SIR.—The solicitude of the public mind in the State concerning the special object had in view by the General Government in the establishment of the camp under your command, and the general policy of which it is a part, will, I hope, be sufficient apology for my asking of you such explanations on the subject as you may be willing I should make public, a loyal citizen of the United States, and yet earnestly desirous that Kentucky may escape the horrors of civil war. It is acting in these respects that I venture to trouble you.

Your friend and ob't ser't,
R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, DANVILLE, KY.

August 29, 1861.

To the Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Danville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR.—In answer to your inquiry as to the object of establishing a camp of troops at this place, I have the honor to State that the troops assembled here have been called to the request of Union men in Kentucky. They are intended for no hostile or aggressive movement against any party or community whatever, but simply to defend Kentucky, in case they may be needed for that purpose, preserve her tranquility, and protect the rights of all the citizens of the State under the Constitution and the laws; and the object of myself and all the officers in command will be, by all honorable means, to maintain that peace and tranquility.

W. NELSON

MORNING LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1861.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARVEY HUGHES & CO.
Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.

Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

THE HOME GUARD.—We have never witnessed a military display of equal belligerency or magnitude to that presented yesterday by the Home Guard, under command of Brigadier General George P. Jouett, a gentleman of extensive military knowledge and thoroughly qualified for the position, supported by Lieut. Colonels W. P. Boon and W. P. Campbell. There were twenty-two companies out, numbering about fifteen hundred men. Quite a number of the members did not turn out on account of not having guns and uniforms. They formed on Broadway, east of Third street; marched down Broadway to Eighth, down Eighth to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Preston, down Preston to Jefferson, down Jefferson to First, down First to Main, down Main to Ninth, up Ninth to Jefferson, up Jefferson to the courthouse. During the whole time of march flags and handkerchiefs were waved, attesting the devotion of the citizens of Louisville to the Union. The streets were crowded to a perfect jam. The ladies turned out by thousands. The houses and windows were crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city, waving the red, white, and blue, and cheering the soldiers with their pleasant smiles and beautiful countenances, and shouts for the stars and stripes and the preservation of the Union.

The Semple Battery, Capt. J. B. Watkins, an artillery company just organized, was out in full force, and composed of men who will ever prove true to the Union.

CITY COURT.—Saturday, August 31.—B. Madden sued out a warrant against Samuel Wooley, for assault and battery; own bond in \$100 to answer.

Conrad Schaffer, killing Samuel Harman; continued until Monday.

Commonwealth by James Hamilton vs Pat. Delaney; own bond in \$200 for six months.

Commonwealth by Mrs. Curren vs Daniel Bradley, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Daniel Bradley vs Mrs. Curren; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

SENSATION ITEM.—Mrs. Frank Graham takes a benefit at the Theater on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Graham has very kindly volunteered her valuable services in aid of several prime favorites of the public heretofore, and her services have always been recognized with favor by the audience. She has, therefore, the best of all claims upon Theater-goers for a benefit, and we hope that these claims will be suitably recognized. We shall have occasion to speak of her benefit again. Meantime, we advise all patrons of the drama to be prepared for her advent on Friday.

The number of marriage licenses issued from the Jefferson County Clerk's office for the two weeks ending Saturday, August 31, is fourteen, as follows:

Henry W. Stager and Alice R. Trabue. John Beck and Sally Ridlesbury. Henry Wolson and Ernestine Fromly. Theodore Vanson and Kate Norman. James Dillon and Margaret Moore. Wm. M. Phillips and Mary J. Bondurant. James C. Hamilton and Emma Rogers. James Arnold and Mary Tully. Alphonzo Reynard and Adelia F. Hubert. G. W. Jacob and Julia Abraham. Thomas Rankin and Mary Sullivan. Joseph Schorer and Sophie Elle. F. Barth and Teresa Daemmer. Henry Herbold and Barbara E. Rodh.

THE DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.—Our paper goes to the country with the utmost regularity through the early morning mails. Those living within the reach of daily mail facilities can receive the paper promptly through the mails, and those on the line of railroads can be supplied at all points. Orders for the paper by the month, quarter or year promptly attended to. Terms, fifty cents per month or \$5 per year; always in advance.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake felt in Jefferson county on Saturday morning. It is supposed that the earth heard the Courier's call for fifty thousand men, and very naturally quaked at the anticipation of their tread.

FARMERS' CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Club at Rudy's Chapel, on Friday evening next. The voters of the Middletown, Harrod's Creek and Gilman precincts, are requested to attend. 43

EXAMINATION SET.—The examination of Conrad Schaeffer, who stabbed and killed his stepfather, Sam Harman, on Friday evening, will take place in the Police Court on Monday morning.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett will supply the pulpit of the Walnut-street Baptist Church to-day—morning and night.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, August 31, 1861.

MESSES. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: There are as yet but few members here; scarcely as many of them as there are of those self-sacrificing gentlemen who, for the sake of saving their State, and of contributing their mite for the prosperity of their beloved Commonwealth, are willing to take some small office with large pecuniary returns. They appear—and I can speak for one certainly—as if they would be willing to do almost nothing for the sake of a little impecuniosity.

There are, as far as I can understand, about thirty members here and seventy odd applicants for crumbs.

There is considerable discussion among the members as to who shall be the Speaker, both of the House and of the Senate.

The names of Rudd, LaRue, Pennebaker, of Jefferson, and Henry D. McHenry, are mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Senate, while knowing ones seem to hint that the name has not yet been mentioned.

It is the opinion of some that these knowing ones allude to Judge Robinson. But I scarcely know how that will be, as the contest for Speaker of the Lower House seems to be between John B. Huston and R. A. Buckner, who are from the same part of the State. However, it is impossible, in speaking of these positions and the chances of the several gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with them, to do more than surmise. When the rest of the members arrive, the whole aspect of affairs may be changed.

There has been some considerable excitement here in reference to the killing of that man near Cynthiana by a party of lawless and unscrupulous men. This, together with the arrest and unwarranted attack on Hoblitzel, has aroused a furor in the minds of those who think the laws should be executed and enforced with rigor.

There is a bugabo story going the rounds that is causing some nervous men in this neighborhood to tremble in their knees, and feel frightened about their previous lives, and that is that Owen Connelly, together with what men she can raise, intends to make a foray into this, take the Union members and kill everybody that don't cry hallelujah!

Whether it is the county itself that is going to perform these wonders or the people thereof I have not yet learned. This is unquestionably too absurd to even dream of. And it is the opinion of some that it is the sharp trick of an applicant to frighten some timid office-seeker off; if so, let the perpetrator receive my blessing.

S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, will offer on Monday, September 2d, and will continue to receive everybody through the week, new and fashionable fall dry goods. Our stock will soon be complete with everything desirable in walking and traveling dress, domestics, hoseery, gloves, carpets, oil cloths, etc., which we will offer at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted.
A HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY, AT A LOW RENT. Inquire at this office.

B. B. HUNTOON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1861. Terms per session of twenty weeks.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIAL Shades, Cornices, Bands, MARSEILLE SPREADS, LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS, WITH EVERY VARIETY OF HOME FURNISHINGS, AND OF LATE IMPORTATIONS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

We call attention to the notice to Union men, by the Montgomery Guards. It is their intention to change the name of the company to Holt Guards, and desire to have twenty good men.

Ex-President Pierce is now in this city. He has been on a visit to the Northwest.

DIED.
On Friday, August 30, 1861, ANNITA, daughter of late Mr. Norborne A. Galt, aged seventeen years and ten months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.

These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a preventive and cure for Fever and Ague, Flatulence, Heartburn of the Stomach, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the system is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the system, remove all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The proprietors, in presenting this preparation to the public, assure them that in no single case, when it has been used according to their directions, has it been known to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues have been found in its use. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

For State Librarians.

Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float over her capital.

H. G. BANTA.

Former frost that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but fails before us,

With freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

Frankfort, July 18, 1861.

Spurk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce W.M. T. SAMUELS, Esq., of Hardin county, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. LANDRAM, of Garrard, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature of Kentucky.

For Assistant Clerk of the H. of R.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday of September next. Re'er to Hon. Nat. Wolfe, Hon. Joshua Tevis, Hon. George A. Houghton, Gen. L. H. Roseman, Col. C. D. Pennebaker, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, and any member of the last Legislature or the Legislature of 1857-'58.

and dñe

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TODD, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky at its next session.

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We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TODD, of

HOME GROWN Turnip Seed, of 1861.

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,
GROWN BY

J. D. BONDURANT,

On selected stocks, and matured under the supervision
of an experienced Seedman.

Sold and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 Main St.,
near Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS
than 50 lbs. are taken.

White Flat Dutch (desirable for table in
Spring)..... \$20 per 100 lbs.

Yellow or Purple Top..... 60 "

Enta Para, or Sweet..... 60 "

White Stone..... 50 "

Winter, or Turnip..... 40 "

In Paper \$25 per 100 lbs.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

J. D. BONDURANT.

W. PITKIN..... W. M. L. PIARD..... BENJ. F. AVERY

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

TREES, PLANTS, LINEN, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER, ETC.

311 MAIN STREET

Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Avery being a partner in one house, enables
us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Plows at low-

er than show prices.

Garden Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,

HEADES, GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-

GARIAN, MILLET, &c. Also, all kinds of

Garden Seeds,

HORSE-POVERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS, of all the

best improved patterns, GRINDING MILLS, and all

kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS. ALSO, WHITE SAND,

CEMENT, CALCIUM PLASTER, LAND PLAS-

TER, &c. &c.

A large assortment of the above articles in store and

will be sold at low prices at:

W. G. BASHAW'S

No. 225 West Main street, south side.

F. FABEL.

N. MILLER

F. FABEL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES.

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM, AND

FAIRY MAIDS, LARD-OIL ETC. No. 145 east

side Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest im-

provements, a long experience and practice will en-

able us to turn out as good articles, and sell them at rea-

sonable prices as any house in the West.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shop

as soon as received.

mr. fabel

mclean's strengthening cordial

the greatest remedy in the world,

and the most delicious and nutritious cordial ever taken.

It is strictly a medicinal and vegetable

cordial. Contains

yellow dock, blood root, black root, sarsaparilla, orange bark, and dandelion enter into its composition.

The active and remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted and concentrated.

It is made by distilling pro-

cessfully during a delicious flavor taking

exalting spirit, and the most INFALLIBLE remedy

for the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated INVALID TO HEALTH

and STRENGTH.

mclean's strengthening cordial

will effectually cure

every complaint of Jaundice, Fever,

Cholera, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c. &c.

also, all kinds of

Garden Seeds,

horse-powers, threshers, plows, of all the

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Baily Democrat**LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING IN THE
LOUISVILLE POSTOFFICE
ON THE
30th of August, 1861.****LADIES' LIST.**

All Miss Fannie Adams Mrs A

B POWERS Miss Vic D
Bates Mrs Matilda E
Horner Emma
Brinker Miss Amanda
Buckbee Miss, care of M
Powers
Brown Miss Margaret
Brown Miss LittleC FOX Miss Kitty
Counts Abby
Carman Mrs Charlotte
Curtis Mrs Jessie
Curtis Miss Jessie
Cox Mrs Martha
Campbell Miss AbbyD DARKER Miss Hattie
Dowler Mrs MollieE LIDDELL Miss M L
E. Edwards Miss Lizzie 2FORD Mrs. Mahala A
Fisher Mrs. Maria
Fling Mrs II
Fuller Mrs S PG KELLY Miss Alice H
Gerard Mrs. Anna
Gosnell Miss EmmaH HINTZ Miss Mary S
Hunshausen Mrs Wm
Hudson Mrs. Elizabeth
Hamilton Mrs. Eliza
Halawaty Mrs. Eliza
Haslingham Miss Nettie

I JOHNSON Mrs J

K OWNERN Miss Mary
Kughton Miss. BanchL LONG Catherin A
Lee SusanM ASKE Mrs Adel
Montgomery Miss C
Myers Mrs. Elizabeth
Miller Mrs Jane
Meeks Mrs SarahM BRIDE Mrs Bridget
McCann Mr. Ada
McElroy Mrs. MaryN NALLY Mrs Mary E
O MALA Mrs

P PEMBERTON Miss Sa E

Q UISBY Mrs Wm T

R COOPER Bellmeade
Tilley Miss Mary CS SANDERS Miss Mary
Smart Miss. Mary C
Skinner Miss. Josephine
Squires Miss. Jessie
Stoddard Miss. Jessie
Scott Miss. Elizabeth
Stone Miss. Anna MT TEVIN Miss Ann
Tilley Mrs. Elizabeth
Turner Mrs. C A
Taylor Mrs. Francis E
Thorn Mrs. M A
Tracy Miss Mary Alice

V VACARO Mrs M A

W WILSON Susan
Watkins Mrs Lizzie A
Wilkes Mrs. Lucinda T
Wood Miss Anne

Y YOUNG Minetta

SMITHS.

SMITH Mr. Isabella M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A NY Louis O

A Abbott J

B BRISCO Capt A J

B Bruce E M

Brocklinning Hon Sam M

B Chisholm

B Clark John

B Brown E L

C CLARK E F

C Christian C II

C Cody Pat

C Cornill J. A. -ton

Cochran John

Collins Washington

Cox Mrs. Mary

Conroy Mike

D DEMPSKY Edward

D Donnelly Thos C

D EWARD Chas S

D Eskin Sam

D FOX Mr.

D F Ferguson R

D Fraser Wm 2

D GASSMAN Chas

D Goffe Robt G

D Green John L

D HALLOWAN Wm

D Harvie Capt Lewis E

D Howell James

D Hopkins John (co)

D Howland Geo

D JOHN SONG W

D Johnson Holt

D Johnson W H

D KELLY Jn

D Keith Andrew

D Kirk Jas

D LAGUTRY Dr

D Lincoln Thos B

D Lewis Henry 5th

D MCONEY Jn

D Morse James J

D Martin J D

D Miller Cyrus

D NELSON A B

D NELSON A B

D O'DONNELL Richard

D Orth J S

D O'Reilly John

D PAYNE Parley

D Phillips Mrs Ed

D Parker Geo

D ROBERTS W A

D Richardson O E

D Rettig Christian

D Rice G Casper

D Ryd Martin

D SHERRIFF D

D St. John G

D Scott Mical H

D Smith Oliver

D TERRY Maj N D

D Terrell James

D VAERNUM Hugh F

D WALTER Wm

D Wilson John F

D Welch Thomas

D White G

D Woodward Thos

D Whitty Jenny

D Wilders & Parsons

D YORK Lewis

D ZORNES

D ZORNES